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The Eastern Poultryman.

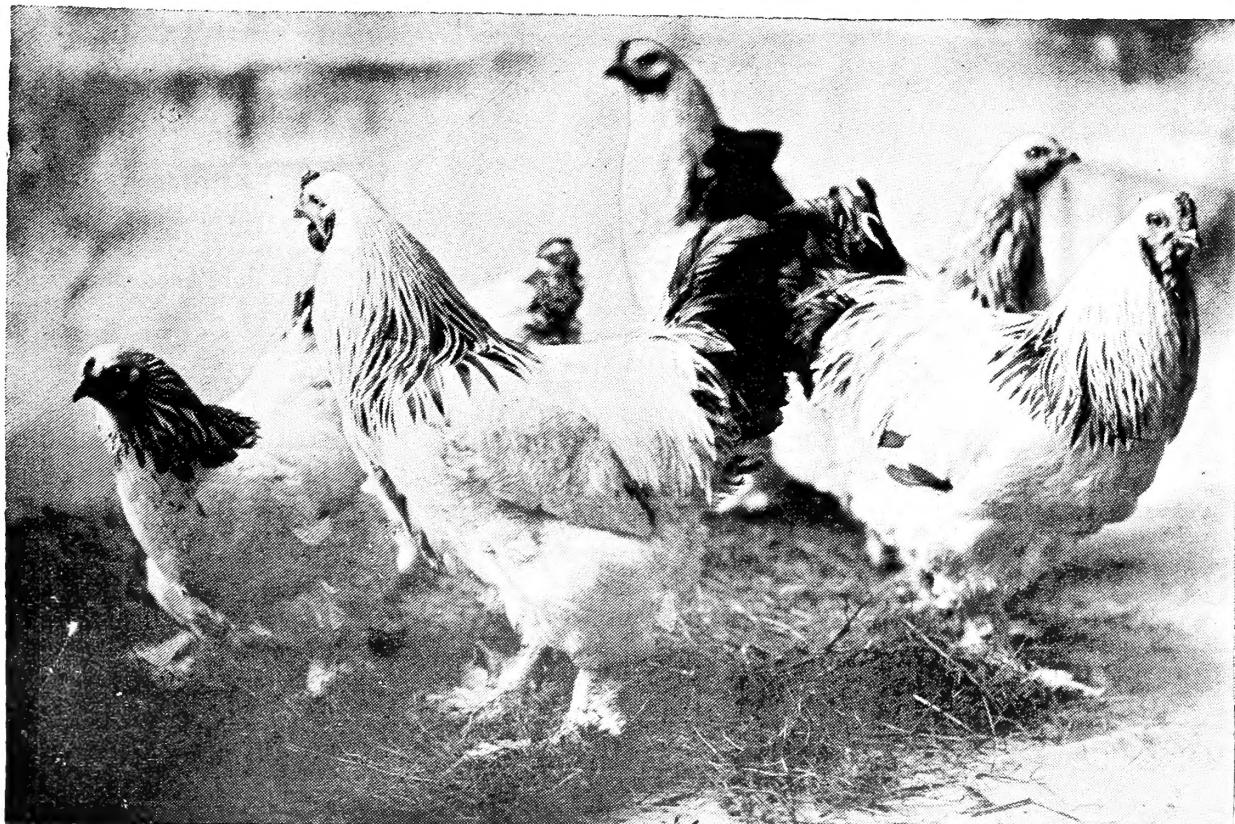
ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 3.

Freeport, Maine, January, 1902.

No. 5.



A GROUP OF CHARLES L. CUSHMAN'S PRIZE WINNERS.

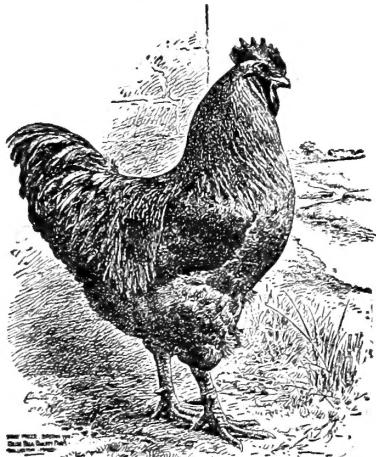
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I have three pens of **Buff Rocks** mated for utility as well as standard points. They are early layers of rich brown eggs, and make the finest of poultry. I have won the leading premiums each year at the leading shows in the four years that I have bred them. **MY BARRED ROCKS** are **line bred and well known all over the country as I have been breeding this variety for more than 25 years.** With my long experience in mating, they breed true to feather and all other Standard points. As to utility, I have always saved my earliest laying pullets for breeding, so that it is as common for them to lay at four to five months, as it was a few years ago at seven to eight months of age. As to fine eggs, I won at the Maine Dairy Conference at Augusta, in December, the 1st and 2d prizes for Heaviest Dozen; also 1st and 2d for the **Best Brown Eggs**, size, shape and color considered.

I have three pens of Barred Rocks mated for this year's breeding. Fresh blood has been added to my flock, so that my old customers can still use my stock to mate with theirs. What is good for me is good for them.

Choice Stock Always For Sale.
I. V. MCKENNEY, West Auburn, Maine.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.



Winner of 1st, and special, Fall River, Mass.
Winner of 1st, Boston, Mass., 1901.
Winner of 1st, New York, N. Y., 1901.

We have 1000 Chicks bred from
Our Stock for Sale.

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Eight 1st, Brockton, 1900.
Two 1st, Fall River, 1900.
Six 1st, Malden, 1900.
142 prizes, Philadelphia (including nine 1st)
1901.

We won 48 prizes, Boston, 1901 (including four 1st).

We won seven 1st and five 2d prizes, New York, 1901.

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P. O. BOX 6, WOLLASTON MASS.

Yards and Farm, East Weymouth, Mass.

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Ideal
Trap Nests are
Reliable and
Convenient.



Ideal
Trap Nests are
Simple and
Inexpensive.

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1-8 inch lengths. No long stems. \$1.50 per 100 lbs.
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lb. higher. Discounts on large orders. Formula,
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1000 HEAD OF CHOICE BREEDERS.

Pure White Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Red Belgian Hares, \$1.50 each. R. I. Red Cockerels, \$2.00 each. We won 7 regular and 2 special prizes on our stock at Pan American Poultry Show. Poultry supplies. Circulars free.

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Niagara Farm, RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.
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White Wyandottes and Barred P. Rocks . . .

Eggs 75c. per Setting. \$4.00 per 100.

We are breeders of "Mack" W. Wyandottes and "Rudd" P. Rocks, both layers of **Dark Brown Eggs**. Bred for business and utility. This price is for introduction. Orders booked now for future delivery.

Dealers as well in **Poultry Supplies**. Belle Brand Oyster Shells, 45c. per bag, \$7.00 per tons White Flint Grit, 35c. per 100 at factory. Special prices of Cypher's Incubators, Champion Brooders and Wilson Bone Cutters. Let us quote you on anything wanted in supplies. Our expenses are low; we give you the benefit.

JOHNSON BROTHERS, Woodfords, Me.
Farm on Riverton Road.

BARRED ROCKS :-

—: WHITE WYANDOTTES

MAINE'S FINEST.

Do you want to know more about
them?

Write to * *

E. E. PEACOCK,

KENT'S HILL, ME.

STOCK FOR SALE.

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If you have not given our columns a trial, you have missed a good thing. THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN is paying those who patronized it in its infancy, and they are staying with us with new and larger contracts. We are ready to serve you as well. Send us your order early and secure a good position.

Latest Edition,

AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION,

And a Year's Subscription to this Paper, \$1.00.

The Eastern Poultryman.

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Vol. 3.

Freeport, Maine, January, 1902.

No. 5.

Experience.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

The writer was recently asked by an acquaintance if a certain poultry paper was "a good one." An affirmative reply drew out another question; "does the editor know anything about hens?"

We replied that he undoubtedly knew a great deal about hens. Our interlocutor insistently continued: "Did he ever keep hens?" We told him that we had understood that the editor in question had at one time made a success of raising poultry and eggs for market but that we did not consider that such an experience was of itself any particular reason why he should be a good editor.

Our friend seemed surprised and replied that he believed that a lot of these poultry writers never kept hens and consequently did not know what they were writing about.

We agreed with him to the extent that some such cases might exist but told him that in such a paper as he was considering most of the matter was written by people who understood poultry keeping although in most papers we sometimes found special features discussed by those who seemed to have no particular knowledge of their subject.

This brief conversation has prompted us to look into this question of experience, with readers of the EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

What is experience? Webster says that experience is "practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it, or by feeling its effects, by living through it, or the like; experimental knowledge; actual trial,—practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life." Thus we see that a widely varying group of circumstances may go to make up experience.

The value of experience depends wholly upon two factors taken together—not independently—the nature of the experience and the qualification of the individual to draw conclusions from it.

A productive soil is dependent upon its natural composition and situation, as well as the nature and quantity of the material and cultivation expended upon it in the course of its *Experience*.

We can grow no crops upon the sands of the beach or the desert because they contain no inherent richness and cannot retain anything added to them.

This is the case with many men. They may pass through a varied experience but this experience is of no value to them because they do not absorb and retain the lessons of their experience. They have the opportunity to learn wisdom but they do not learn it.

We therefore often err in placing too much dependence in grey whiskered dignity and assumption of knowledge merely because such a person "has had experience."

It is also true that neither health, wealth or station are a guarantee of wisdom, and wisdom itself is well aware of it.

A carefully cultivated "gift of gab"

easily passes for wisdom as also, perhaps more dangerously, does the silent tongue of the man who says nothing because he knows nothing.

The man who "has kept hens for forty years" has probably perpetrated more folly and said and written more to work loss and injury to the poultry novice than bumptious youth has ever done.

We do well to look to age for wisdom but we also do well to stop and think for ourselves and remember that much of modern advancement in all industries including our own has resulted from the skillful, intelligent, logical reasoning and experiment of our young men.

It is now possible for a bright young man to learn in a few years what some aged ancestor was unable to grasp in a lifetime.

Experience is not measured by time, and the value of experience does not depend upon age or actual practice alone. One can often derive experience by observing the practices of others. He may make this experience of value to himself and others where the operators themselves fail to do now.

One dog can spend a week in "barking up the wrong tree," while the other gets his game in half an hour and goes home.

A STUDENT.

How We Care for Layers in the Winter.

To get that much desired profit from poultry especially in winter requires diligence and judgment in no small degree. To procure best results from the laying stock, good care should be taken from the time the chicks are hatched until they mature and ever after so long as they are kept. Free range will grow the most vigorous and healthy chickens, other things being equal. The writer likes to have his young stock housed permanently long before winter sets in. 'Tis well to have the houses as warm and comfortable as possible—the poultry will appreciate it.

Beginning with the early fall the following ration is fed to the layers on our farm. Mash in the morning is made up of equal parts by measure of ground corn and oats and mixed feed, 10 to 20 per cent. Bowker's Animal Meal or first quality beef scraps—one-third the entire bulk of the mash being cooked vegetables such as small potatoes, mangels or cabbage. The mash is mixed with boiling water and covered to allow it to partly cook. Only what will be eaten quickly is fed; if any remains after half an hour it is cleaned out of the troughs and put away. At noon a small quantity (not a full meal) of oats or wheat is fed in a deep litter to promote exercise. The busy hen will be the healthy laying one.

At night we give a full meal of oats or corn; corn when very cold. Once in a while as a change scalded corn or oats are fed and seem to be greatly relished. Raw mangels cut in halves, also cabbage are frequently thrown into the pens for the birds to pick at. Grit and pure water are always before them.

Particular pains are taken as regards to cleanliness of stock, all being dusted thoroughly with "Death to Lice" quite frequently. Sunshine and fresh air are great promoters of health and a necessity if we wish our poultry to remain in good health and productive.

With proper attention to housing, feed and cleanliness and a determination to do, there will be no trouble as regards getting eggs in winter.

HARRY C. NUNAN.
Cape Porpoise, Maine.

Breeding for Egg Production.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

To get the most lasting and best results in egg production the bird should be bred for the purpose of laying a large number of eggs, and at the same time come as near to standard requirements as it is possible to get, thus combining both the utility and fancy side of the business. Egg production should not come as the result of forcing by the use of condiments and highly seasoned foods, for this will in the end work just the opposite from what was intended by giving you a flock of birds weak in their digestive organs, and without the ability to assimilate the food necessary to furnish the elements of the egg.

The above is not only true of poultry but of other stock. The breeder of cattle knows that his cows must have the capacity to assimilate a large amount of food in order to give the best results in milk or butter. A flock of birds in order to give the greatest number of eggs in a year should be bred for that purpose and be perfectly healthy, they should be always ready to eat without being kept at the point of hunger; they should be at work scratching in straw or other material the greater part of the day, in fact in perfect condition just the same as horsemen keep their horses when fitting them for a race or a cattleman keeps his cows for the best results either for milk, butter or beef. Pure fresh water is very important in the laying house, for one that has watched the hen when leaving the nest will notice that almost invariably she goes to the drinking fountain and drinks, and about the last thing at night before going to roost, she drinks, and thus will teach the thoughtful breeder to give fresh water the latter part of the day. If a hen has to take a drink from a dish that has ice in it just before she goes to roost, I would not give much for her as an egg producer, if this was on the regular bill of fare.

Cleanliness is just as important with poultry as with any other stock. Your birds will give you better results if the house is cleaned out every, or every other day than if only cleaned every month, and here is a point I wish to make clear; if you expect the best results as mature birds they should be started right as chicks, they should be hatched strong, kept clean and free from lice, and fed just enough without overfeeding. You

can not expect the best results from chicks that have not had the kind of care that will round them out for the purpose of excellence in egg production. I am inclined to think that the greater the number of eggs laid, the less the hen will want to sit, or in other words greater egg production lessens the broodiness of the bird. This may look like a broad statement but I shall believe it a fact until someone comes out with figures to prove the reverse. As proof I will give my own experience. When I started with five hens and a male bird, I did with the intention of developing a strain of layers combined with show room excellence. These five were fair layers and excellent sitters, but the third year of my breeding I had culled my flock down to fourteen pullets; these pullets began to lay in November and from December 1st to June 1, gave me an average of 110 eggs each, but I could not get brooders enough to hatch what chicks I wanted and so had to buy sitters. The next year I did not get enough to sit by June 1st to give me any chicks to speak of and I borrowed an incubator to do the hatching.

The next season I bought a machine and I only had two hens that wanted to set before June 1st and but one after. So much for my own experience. I have a letter from Mr. F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me., inventor of the Ideal Trap Nest (and it is the only nest I know of that will do what is claimed). He says, "shall I tell you about No. 100? Well this hen in her third year with trap nests has delivered up in good condition 177 eggs this year. Not bad for an old bird. This hen has not been broody this year and is one of those Barred Plymouth Rocks so prone to broodiness." This letter was dated December 12, which would give 19 days more to complete the year. So much for egg production affecting broodiness. It has always been conceded that the Leghorns, Minorcas and such breeds were the so-called egg machines and are also called non-sitters. Now I do not think that this case simply "happened so." I believe the reason lies in the fact that egg production has a tendency to lessen broodiness and that careful selection, care and sensible feeding will give us egg producers from any breed, and that if carried out will lessen the broodiness.

In regard to feed, it is not so much what to feed as how to feed. Conditions should govern this. I believe that egg production and show room excellence can be combined. Perfect health is as essential to one as the other, and I see no reason why shape and perfect feathering, with such other things as are needed to make a show bird, should prevent that same bird from laying as many eggs as one not so good in show points. Eggs and meat in the shape of dressed poultry are the very foundations on which poultry breeding rests and the aim of every breeder should be to help along the business by looking out for the health, and so care for his stock that egg production will come as a result of careful breeding.

A. P. WINSLOW.

How Do We Care for the Breeding Stock

Through the Winter?

I use for breeders, mostly yearling hens that have made good records in their pullet year. In order to get the best result I like to have them take a vacation for three months or so before the breed-

ing season, and so put them out in colony houses, in October or November. These houses have scratching sheds attached. I try to feed these birds so they will not lay much till about the first of March. Feed 1 quart of whole grain to 17 hens ($\frac{1}{2}$ wheat, $\frac{1}{4}$ cracked corn, $\frac{1}{4}$ oats,) in the litter in sheds night and morning. They have no mash or meat in any form during the winter, but about two weeks before the eggs are wanted for hatching, I begin to feed a mash at night made up principally of bran, clover meal and beef scraps or cut bone. Cabbage, mangels, turnips or cut clover are fed at noon about three times a week during the winter. This way of handling the breeders during the winter gives me plenty of eggs during March, April and May, just when I want them for hatching, and best of all the chickens are hustlers from the hatch to the hatchet.

FRED A. HANAFORD.

Failure or Success.

In the pursuit of any avocation certain fundamental principles must be in evidence to warrant success. Where these are absent, as a whole or in part, only the most fortunate circumstances permits of a partial success. As two and two make four, so these important factors referred to go together to form a successful whole. There is no promise of success except to the one who is master of and fully conversant with his avocation. Nothing is great or commendable in us or our business only as we by our intelligence, our natural or acquired skill, make it so.

Nothing of great or last benefit has ever been accomplished except by hard labor. The best things in life come to us in this manner only. Money or natural ability accomplishes nothing unless intelligently applied. Somewhere, in some manner either directly or indirectly, there must be in evidence this principle of labor.

Applied to the production of thoroughbred fowls we find it a vital requisite to success. Work in the sense in which I refer is not mere brute exertion but an intelligent use of muscle and brain. Where either is deficient the degree of success achieved is directly affected.

Where one has succeeded, another who has labored more ardently has died a pauper; there must be an intelligent aim to our efforts. It is only as we are capable of using our knowledge or skill to our own benefit or that of others that we grow in wealth, position or ability. In all avocations we find the one-sided ones, successful in some branch of their calling but failing in another. Why have those whose names are familiar to every breeder of fancy fowls, such as Hawkins, Williams, Sharpe, Bradley Bros., Thompson, Mitchell, etc., made a name and success of fancy fowls? It is because they have grasped the full significance of what is required to succeed, have made every means of a greater success a part of their business.

The successful management of a large fancy poultry trade carries with it more of financial and executive ability than the average man is capable of handling, except as he gradually grows to grasp its many diversified duties by practical knowledge, acquired by years of familiarity. Occasionally a man of exceptional natural or acquired ability seems to grasp all phases of his calling almost intuitively. These are exceptions and should not be

set up as examples suited to you and I to pattern after. The majority of mankind are of only average intelligence and ability. While these shining examples of what the few have accomplished are valuable in giving us new and increased zeal, we should use judgment in their application to our own needs and operations. The successful poultryman studies carefully the particular branch of the business to which he is best suited and bends every effort toward that end. In my limited acquaintance I can call to mind but few all-around fanciers. Among them are several good raisers, a few judges, perhaps as many more who understand the later methods of mating and breeding quite well, and occasionally one who understands the probabilities and advantages of intelligent advertising and selling. All these requisites are required to make an all-around, up-to-date fancy poultry breeder, and few men possess all these requirements in an equal and high degree. Directly as they fail in their correct estimation of the different branches of the fancy, so they fail in achieving the high results, the large and prosperous trade of the few.

It is not the intention of this article to go into detail but to point out only in a general way why we fail. Conditions are so varied, abilities and methods so diversified, that what would be suited to one, and one locality, would be entirely out of place in another, but the vital principles of success remain the same under all conditions. An adaptability and capability must be in evidence to warrant any promise of continuous growth and success. In some this can be acquired only by years of earnest labor; others perhaps may find the pathway quite free from perplexities and discouragements, but there must be an earnestness and determination that stops at nothing short of a full and comprehensive knowledge of the requirement of every branch of business.

There is an inspiration, an atmosphere of enthusiasm that goes out to you from the acquaintance or contact with an earnest, successful fancier which you feel and appreciate; it gives you new determination, higher ideals, a deeper appreciation of the possibilities and dignity of the fancy. We need more of them. There is abundant room for their progressive labors and helpful examples of thrift and enterprise.

If we hope to achieve the highest measure of success for ourselves we must put enthusiasm, energy born of true sympathy, into our poultry operations, and retire with its attendant interest in our hearts and minds. Arise with increased determination to stop nothing short of the top leaders, not followers or half-hearted imitators of others. Each day will bring us its cares, its perplexities, its measures of the stern realities of life. Mingled with these should be some of the higher ambitions, some thoughts and hopes for better things farther on, tinges of those perfect specimens of gallinaceous beauty and the honors they shall achieve, etc. Like the reflection of the evening sun's last rays across the placid waters, they leave in our hearts much of cheer and hopefulness for the future.—*American Poultry Journal*.

Keep geese, ducks and turkeys in different compartments from hens. A small flock, with plenty of room and well cared for will yield larger returns than a large flock left to shift for itself or crowded into small quarters.

NEW ENGLAND AHEAD

Of the World in Production of Standard Bred and Market Poultry.

New England! Bold, aggressive, broken-surfaced, storm-beaten, sun-bathed, shifty-climated New England! What a field for a poultry business! If one were to learn by heart all the rules laid down by the wise-acres of Poultrydom, and then should set out in search of a location for a poultry plant, would he have the temerity to perch among the hills of New England, where he would have all the uncertainties of climate possible in any locality endeavoring to upset his calculations? Not unless he saw somebody there before him.

And yet, here we are in this old Puritanical country, not only doing a poultry business, but doing it well, producing the best of poultry, the most reliable of eggs and our share of the finest show birds.

Moreover, to every man you can point out in any other section of the same size, who has made a dollar from his chickens, we can probably (notice the caution with which we approach this subject) show you two, or at least one and a half, in our territory who have done as well, or better. We hope nobody will accept this as a challenge, because it is not intended in that spirit. Such a statement is difficult to prove. We hardly know a poultryman who will exhibit his books (if he have any.)

PROFITS AND PROMISES.

We occasionally see an ably written article fully explaining the success of some extraordinarily long-headed poultryman. Usually such article is brought to a close in somewhat the following manner: "There was not time to look carefully into Mr. B's accounts, as the writer, being obliged to cover thirteen farms the same day—a short day in the winter season, by the way—was under the necessity of rushing for a train. From a careful examination of the plant, however, and from hints dropped by Mr. B's valuable assistant, we are sure Mr. B is telling the truth when he assures us," etc., etc. "As Mr. B has promised us a complete balance sheet of his operations at the end of the year we shall be able to lay before our readers," etc., etc.

How easy! Do you think it probable that a man of business will ever show up his complete accounts to a possible competitor, or to anybody else who has a particular interest in knowing how he makes his money? Not much, I fancy. We promise to furnish a statement when we have time to prepare it, but the time never comes on a busy poultry farm, when we cannot find something better worth doing!

So much for definite knowledge of what poultrymen are making. General appearances are the only safe guide, and they are none too safe. From observation alone, then, I have come to believe that, from a point of profit, New England is ahead of the world as a location for a poultry plant.

Given the requisite skill, foresight and prudence, coupled with courage and ability to work, and you have the elements of success that are adapted to the New England situation. Men endowed with these qualities, and with a love of the business, can, we believe, make more money within fifty miles of Boston than anywhere else on earth. The very rigors of the climate, cold in winter, hot in

summer, and changeable at all seasons, compel a painstaking care that leaves nothing to chance. There you have the secret. Always prepared, never caught by the unexpected because there is no "unexpected" where everything that can possibly annihilate a poultryman is anticipated, the successful poultryman in our region is in the lead by virtue of the very conditions that prove insurmountable to the many.

THE FAMOUS "SOUTH SHORE CHICKEN."

We get in the habit of thinking that the winter chickens sent into the Boston market by the South Shore poultrymen are the best in the world. If there is a band of poultrymen anywhere else who can equal these men of the South Shore in profitably turning out fancy winter chickens we would like to know where to find them. Much has been written of these men and their methods; but there is something yet to tell. It is our purpose to give our readers a few particulars about them in a future issue. If it seems best we will write them up in full.

BOSTON'S DEMAND.

Boston furnishes the best market for poultry and eggs in the world, so far as the knowledge of the writer extends. We think we are safe in claiming first honors for Boston in this respect. It is not generally understood that there are more people living within twenty miles of Boston than within the same distance of any other spot in the United States with one exception. These people are second to none in their desire to live well, though not necessarily extravagantly, and as a class they are as well provided with the means contributory to their comfort as any people in the world. They have been accustomed to nice things always, and they demand them now. There is a larger class within this twenty mile radius that insists upon having the best, and is willing to pay for it, than within a like radius anywhere else. This class is especially fond of fine poultry and fresh eggs. Hence the demand for strictly first rate commodities gives the up-to-date poultryman a better market here in the vicinity of Boston than has ever been discovered elsewhere.—*Thomas Hollis, in Poultry Keeper.*

Necessities for Success.

In all kinds of business there are certain requirements or necessities that must be taken into consideration and acted upon, before success can be obtained. These requirements are so closely interwoven into the fabric of business success that to undertake to leave even the smallest out will result in failure. In the poultry business, there are very many necessities, but we will have space to enumerate only a few in this article.

First, and most important perhaps, is a knowledge of the know-how-of-the-business. One may have good stock, good accommodations, good feed, but if he does not know how to mate, how to care for and properly feed this stock, and how and when to dispose of all surplus birds, his good breeding stock amounts to but little.

Second. To gain this knowledge, we must take advantage of all means available—such as the Standard of Perfection, which gives a description of the various breeds, as to color, weight, shape, etc. No one can expect to breed high-class poultry without this book. Good poultry journals are also necessary, as in

them we get the advice given by old breeders who have been and are successful. Experience is a good teacher if closely followed, and if we do not allow it to become necessary to have the same experience repeated too often. I do not know of any better way to explain what I mean than to cite a case that recently occurred. I was playing checkers with a party and he gave me the same chance three different times in succession, at the same place, to give one man and take two of his. His first experience went for naught, for the very reason that he did not profit by it.

Third. Good accommodations. Poultry, more than most any other stock, respond quickly to good care. This being the case, houses, etc., should be arranged so as to give them the most comfort possible. They should be fed regularly. They look for their meals at a certain time, and if they do not arrive they become restless and nervous, which of course is a detriment to their best welfare. To frighten a hen in any way may stop her laying, and that means a loss. To be successful, we dare not ignore the small details, of which life chiefly consists.

Fourth. Good stock. Some may claim that good stock should be first, but I hardly think so. Although good stock is an absolute necessity, yet I think that good stock, without the other requirements cited above, is sure to be a failure. Success will come sooner, and is more sure, if all the requirements are considered together, *i. e.*—good stock, good care and food, good houses and knowledge. It will do no hurt to say here that it is best to begin with but one breed, and few in number. After we have studied the Standard and read poultry papers for years, there is a certain knowledge that can only be learned by experience, and this experience can come only by actual contact with the fowls themselves. When we understand that it takes years of study and experience to bring one breed anywhere near perfection, then we can see the folly of beginning with several.

Fifth. Incubators. These are one of the necessities, especially where one wishes to get out quite a number of early chicks. As a rule, the hen cannot be depended on for early hatches, but an incubator can be used at any time when we have the eggs. I would not advise getting one that holds less than 100 eggs, as smaller than that is too trifling and not much better than hens. The best for all seasons is a 200-egg size. If less are desired, it need not be but partly filled.

As stated in the beginning, only a few of the necessities have been given, but breeders will find plenty of others that will pop up here and there and demand attention, which must be given at the proper time and place.—*Inland Poultry Journal.*

Milk for Young Chicks.

Milk should be given as much as possible, and even if you have to pay for it, it can be given to good advantage. Only sweet milk should be given for the first few weeks, after which sour milk may be given, but loppered milk should only be given to the old hens. However, milk in any form should be considered more as a food and not so much of a drink. Nothing quenches thirst like water, and if the milk is given in larger quantities, fresh water should also be given.

The Maine State Poultry Show.

The first show of the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association at Lewiston, Dec. 17, 18, 19, 20, was a success even beyond the fondest expectations of those who labored to make it so. The large number and fine quality of the stock owned by over one hundred breeders proves that there is something doing in the poultry line "up in Maine" and there were one or two counties that were not heard from on account of the floods which stopped all rail transportation east of Augusta. A few of the breeders from Massachusetts and New Hampshire were in competition, and in some of the classes it was no easy matter to select the winners.

The birds were shown in two classes, the "open class" open to the world, and the novice or "State of Maine class." As the rules permitted a breeder to exhibit in both classes, and as some of the birds were in both classes, it made considerable additional work for the officers of the association and for the judges, while the spectators were not always able to understand why some of the birds could win two first prizes, etc. The Maine class was a good thing this year because it drew out a number of good birds whose owners would not have entered them in the open class, but when they found, as some of them did, that it took no better birds in the open than in the Maine class, they regretted that they had not entered in the open. It is understood that next year the same birds cannot compete in both classes.

The judging was by A. C. Hawkins, D. J. Lambert and W. B. Atherton, and gave universal satisfaction.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

OPEN CLASS.

Light Brahmans—All prizes, won by Charles L. Cushman of Auburn.

White Langshans—All prizes by Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Frank A. Quimby, East Rochester, N. H., 1st cock, 2d, 3d, hens; 4th, cockerel, 3d, 4th, pullets. A. P. Winslow, Freeport, Me., 3d cock. B. S. Gale, Amesbury, Mass., 4th, cock; 1st, cockerel. J. W. Lowell, Gardiner, 4th, hen, 2d, pullet. E. E. Peacock, Kents Hill, 1st, hen, 2d, cockerel. I. V. McKenney, West Auburn, 1st and 5th, pullet, 5th, cockerel.

Daniel Stewart, Richmond, 1st hen.

Irving D. Hodgkins, Lewiston, 2d, pen.

White Plymouth Rocks—E. H. and S. H. George, Groveland, Mass., 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 3d hen, 1st, 2d and 4th, cockerel, 1st, pullet. Parke G. Dingley, Lewiston, 2d and 4th hen, 3d, cockerel, 2d and 3d pullet, 1st pen.

Drisko Farm, Addison, Maine—5th, cockerel, 4th, pullet. W. E. Tibbets, Amesbury, Mass., 5th, pullet.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—T. M. Lombard, Auburn, 1st, cock, 4th and 5th, pullet, 1st pen.

W. E. Blaisdell, East Rochester, N. H.—3d, cock, 2d and 5th, cockerel.

I. V. McKenney, 1st, 2d and 4th, hen, 3d and 4th, cockerel, 1st and 3d, pullet.

C. W. and D. B. Coolidge, Warren, N. H., 3d, hen, 1st, cockerel, 2d, pullet.

White Wyandottes—Mrs. Charles L. Cushman, Auburn, 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 4th, hen, 3d, cockerel.

F. L. Leavitt, Auburn, 3d, cock, 2d, hen.

Silas Bartlett, Lewiston, 3d, hen, 1st, cockerel, 2d, pullet.

Parke G. Dingley, 2d, cockerel.

C. Howard Merritt, Auburn, 4th, cockerel, 1st, 4th, 5th, pullet.

James W. Howard, Gorham, 3d, pullet.

A. L. Merrill, Auburn, 1st, hen.

C. W. Cole, Mechanic Falls, 2d, pen.

Buff Wyandottes—A. L. Merrill, 1st, cock; 1st, hen; 1st and 2d, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d, pullet; 1st, pen.

C. H. Ward, Lewiston, 2d, cock, 2d and 3d, hen; 2d, cockerel.

Partridge Wyandottes—Webb Donnell, Kents Hill, 1st, cockerel; 1st, pullet.

Single comb, R. I. Reds—H. W. Guns-ton, Groveland, Mass., 1st, cock, 1st, hen.

W. P. Weston, Hancock, N. H., 2d, cock.

Drisko Farm, 1st, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 4th, pullet.

J. M. O'Brien, Lewiston, 2d, cockerel; 1st, hen.

George B. Jacobs, Stroudwater, 3d, cockerel; 3d, pullet.

Rose Comb, R. I. Reds—H. W. Guns-ton, 1st, hen; 1st, cockerel.

A. L. Hutchinson, Mechanic Falls, 2d and 3d, hen; 2d, 3d, and 4th, pullet; 1st, hen.

W. P. Weston, Hancock, N. H., 2d, cock.

Drisko Farm, 1st, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 4th, pullet.

J. M. O'Brien, Lewiston, 2d, cockerel; 1st, hen.

George B. Jacobs, Stroudwater, 3d, cockerel; 3d, pullet.

Rose Comb, R. I. Reds—H. W. Guns-ton, 1st, hen; 1st, cockerel.

A. L. Hutchinson, Mechanic Falls, 2d and 3d, hen; 2d, 3d and 4th, pullet; 1st, hen.

W. P. Weston, 2d, cockerel; 1st, pullet.

Ernest E. Cross, Portland, 3d, cockerel.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Jordan and Kemp, Sabbatis, 1st, hen, 1st, pullet.

Frank H. Lyford, North Auburn, 1st, cockerel; 2d, pullet.

Blue Andalusians—H. E. Coffin, Free-port, 1st, hen; 1st, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d, pullet.

Houdans—Frank M. Cummings, Lewiston, all prizes.

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEESE.

Bronze Turkeys—J. B. Ward, Richmond, all prizes.

Toulouse Geese—C. H. Ward, all prizes.

Rouen Duck—Robert Woodman, 1st, drake; 1st, duck.

Decoy Ducks—Robert Woodman, 1st, drake; 1st, duck.

Indian Runner Duck—R. Woodman, 1st, drake; 1st, duck.

Dark Blue Swedish—R. Woodman, 1st, drake and 1st duck.

Steel Blue Swedish—R. Woodman, 1st, drake; 1st, duck.

Black Cayuga—R. Woodman, 1st, drake, 1st, duck.

STATE OF MAINE CLASS POULTRY.

Light Brahma—Charles L. Cushman, Auburn, 1st, 2d and 3d, prize, cock, 1st and 2d, hen; 1st, 2d and 3d, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d, pullet; 1st and 2d, pen.

Niles Nelson, South Portland, 4th, cock; 3d, hen.

White Langshans—George P. Coffin, 1st, pen; White Wonders, A. L. Merrill, Auburn, all prizes.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—A. P. Winslow, Freeport, 1st, cock.

E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill, 3d, cock; 1st, hen; 1st, cockerel; 2d, 4th and 5th, pullet.

Niles Nelson, 4th, cock.

Daniel Stewart, Richmond, 2d, cock; 2d and 3d, hen; 2d, 3d and 4th, cockerel; 1st, pen.

I. V. McKenney, 4th, hen; 1st, pullet.

J. W. Lowell, Gardiner, 3d, pullet.

J. N. Loring, Auburn, 2d, pen.

Howard Hicks, Woodfords, 3d, hen.

White Plymouth Rocks—Mrs. C. F. Fletcher, Augusta, 1st, cock; 3d, pen.

Parke G. Dingley, Auburn, 1st, 2d, hen; 1st, 3d and 5th, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 4th, pullet; 2d, pen.

Drisko Farm, 2d and 4th, cockerel; 3d, pullets.

Ella M. Robinson, Lewiston, 1st, pen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—T. M. Lombard, Auburn, 1st, cock; 4th, cockerel; 3d, pullet; 1st, pen.

I. V. McKenney, 1st, 2d and 3d, hen; 1st, 2d and 3d, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 5th, pullet.

Silver Wyandotte—Silas Bartlett, Lewiston, 1st, cock; 1st, hen; 1st, cockerel, and 1st, pullet.

L. C. Robbins, 2d, cock; 2d, hen.

Golden Wyandottes—Silas Bartlett, 1st, cock; 1st, hen; 1st, cockerel; 1st, pullet.

L. C. Robbins, 2d cockerel; 2d, pullet.

White Wyandottes—Mrs. Charles L. Cushman, 1st, 2d, cock; 1st and 4th, hen; 3d, cockerel.

F. L. Leavitt, Auburn, 3d, cock; 2d, hen; 3d, pen.

Silas Bartlett, Lewiston, 3d, hen; 1st, cockerel; 2d, pullet.

G. W. Blaisdell, Kittery Point, 4th, cock.

Parke G. Dingley, 2d, cockerel; C. Howard Merritt, 4th, cockerel; 1st, 4th and 5th, pullet.

James W. Howard, Gorham, 5th, cockerel; 3d, pullet.

A. L. Merrill, 1st, pen.

C. W. Cole, Mechanic Falls, 2d, pen.

Horace P. Merrow, Auburn, 4th, pen.

Buff Wyandotte—A. L. Merrill, Auburn, 1st, cock; 1st, hen; 1st and 2d, cockerel; 3d, pullet; 1st, pen.

F. S. Winslow, Freeport, 2d, cock; 3d, cockerel; 2d, pullet.

C. H. Ward, 3d, cock; 2d and 3d, hen.

R. L. Kimball, Poland, 1st, pullet.

C. W. Cole, 4th, pullet.

Partridge Wyandottes—Webb Donnell, Kent's Hill, 1st, cockerel; 1st, pullet.

Single Comb R. I. Reds—George B. Jacobs, 1st, cock; 1st, hen.

Drisko Farm, 1st and 2d, cockerel; 2d and 4th, pullet.

John M. O'Brien, Lewiston, 3d, cockerel; 1st, pen.

E. T. Perkins, Saco, 4th, cockerel; 3d, pullet.

Rose Comb R. I. Reds—E. T. Perkins, 1st, cock; 1st, cockerel.

Drisko Farm, 4th, cockerel.

Nathan C. True, Litchfield, 3d, cockerel; 2d and 3d, pullet.

Horace P. Merrow, Auburn, 2d, cockerel; 1st, pullet.

L. C. Robbins, Auburn, 4th, pullet.

Ernest E. Cross, Portland, 1st, pen.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—J. W. Lowell, Gardiner, 1st, cock; 1st, hen; 1st, cockerel, 1st, pullet.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Jordan & Kemp, 1st, 2d, hen; 1st, 3d, cockerel; 1st, 4th, pullet. Eugene K. Gerry, Sanford, 2d, pullet; 1st, pen. Frank H. Lyford, North Auburn, 2d, 4th, cockerel; 3d, pullet.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Charles L. Worthley, South Norridgewock; 1st, cock; 1st, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d, pullet.

F. S. Winslow, Freeport, 2d, cock; 1st, hen.

Buff Leghorns—E. T. Perkins, Saco; 1st, cockerel; 1st, pullet; 1st, pen.

Black Leghorns—C. H. Ward, 1st, pullet.

Black Minorcas—P. B. Garland, Auburn 1st, cockerel; 1st, pullet.

E. E. Bigelow, Lewiston, 2d, pullet.

Andalusians—E. E. Bigelow, Lewiston, 1st, cock; 2d, hen; 2d, cockerel; 3d, pullet.

H. E. Coffin, Freeport, 1st, hen; 1st, cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d, pullet.

Houdans—J. B. Wood, 1st, cockerel; Frank M. Cummings, Lewiston, 1st, 2d, 3d, pullet.

Indian Game—C. H. Ward, 1st, cock; 1st and 2d, hen.

A. T. Bradford, Turner, 1st, cockerel; 1st, pullet.

Pit Games—Robert Campbell, Farmington, 1st, cockerel; 1st, pullet.

Pekin Ducks—Niles Nelson, South Portland, 1st, drake and 2d, duck.

David McKnight, Lewiston, 2d, drake; 1st, duck.

G. W. Blaisdell, Kittery Point; 3d, drake.

Cayuga Ducks—J. B. Ward, 1st and 2d.

Toulouse Geese—C. H. Ward, 1st and 2d, gander; 1st and 2d goose.

Buff Cochins Bantams—Niles Nelson, 1st, cockerel; 1st, pullet; 1st, hen.

Heaviest dozen eggs—Charles L. Cushman, 1st; John O'Brien, 2d; Jordan G. Kemp, 3d.

Dressed poultry. Gov. Hill's special—1st, I. V. McKenney; 2d, A. L. Merrill; 3d, Geo. A. Jones.

Best 2 pair dressed Plymouth Rocks—1st, Geo. A. Jones; 2d, I. V. McKenney; 3d, Howard Hicks.

Best 2 pair Wyandottes—1st, A. L. Merrill; 2d, A. L. Merrill.

Best pair chickens, any breed—1st, Howard Hicks; 2d, Geo. A. Jones; 3d, I. V. McKenney.

Heaviest pair fowl—1st, I. V. McKenney; 2d, Howard Hicks; 3d, I. V. McKenney.

Best dozen brown eggs—1st, Howard Hicks; 2d, T. M. Lombard; 3d, Jordan & Kemp.

PIGEONS.

B. G. Dickinson, Haverhill, Mass., Pouters, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Runts, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Carriers, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Fantails, 2d, cock. Muffed Tumblers, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Jacobins, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Owls, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Turbines, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Arch Angels, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Dragons, 1st, cock; 1st, hen. Duchess, 1st, cock, 1st, hen. Nuns, 1st, cock; 1st, hen.

Fred Gordon, Lewiston—Pouters, 2d, cock; 2d, hen. Tumblers, 1st and 2d, cock; 1st and 2d, hen. Jacobins, 2d, cock; 2d, hen.

William Edward Scott, Woodfords, White Fantails, 1st, cock; 1st and 2d, hen.

The most notable exhibit of the show was the fine display of Light Brahmans by Mr. Cushman. These splendid birds aroused much enthusiasm and Mr. Cushman was continually being asked for a price on this bird or that one.

Besides winning all the regular and special prizes offered on Brahmans, Mr. Cushman won the \$25.00 State of Maine Sweepstakes for best male and two females of any variety. This was the unanimous verdict of the judges and shows that Mr. Cushman's birds are good ones.

Another notable exhibit was Mrs. Cushman's White Wyandottes, which won the \$20.00 cash special for best display.

The class in which the honors were most closely watched was the Maine class of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Here

were the veterans McKenney and Stewart, and here also were the birds of Peacock, Winslow and Lowell, all in good shape and feather, and the awards show that the prizes were pretty thoroughly distributed.

In the open class, Barred Rocks, the \$20.00 cash special for display was won by Mr. F. A. Quimby.

In Buff Rocks, some fine birds were shown, especially the first, second and third prize pullets.

The White Plymouth Rocks also showed up in numbers large and in quality good. Messrs. E. H. & S. H. George and Parke G. Dingley divided the honors in the open class, while Mr. Dingley, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Robinson and Drisko Farm shared the prizes in the Maine class. Quite a number of the Whites shown at Lewiston are to be exhibited at the Boston show.

In White Wyandottes, the cockerel shown by Silas Bartlett was one that would make his mark anywhere, as would also Dr. Merritt's pullet. The pens shown by A. L. Merrill and C. W. Cole each contained some specimens of good shape and snowy whiteness.

In Buff Wyandottes, A. L. Merrill won his usual share of premiums.

Some fine specimens of Partridge Wyandottes were exhibited by Mr. Webb Donnell, which attracted considerable attention.

There was strong competition in R. I. Reds, and some good specimens got no mark.

The Leghorn classes contained some strong winners. The S. C. Browns of Messrs. Jordan & Kemp and Eugene K. Gerry, and the Rose Comb Browns of J. W. Lowell, were all good ones, as also the Whites shown by C. L. Worthley and F. S. Winslow. Mr. E. T. Perkins' Buff Leghorns were good ones and would hold their own anywhere.

The Blue Andalusians were out in full force and their excellent quality surprised even the judges.

A nice lot of Houdans were exhibited by Frank M. Cummings.

In Langshans no Blacks were shown. The Whites were out in good numbers and good quality.

Golden and Silver Wyandottes were few but of good quality.

The Buff Cochin Bantams shown by Niles Nelson were of fine quality and deserved the high scores.

Mr. A. L. Merrill brought in a few of his White Wonders. This breed deserves to be better known and Mr. Merrill's stock stands on an equal with any in America.

A pair of Pit Games from the Philipines were shown by Mr. Campbell. The cockerel was a pugnacious looking fellow and would probably make trouble for any crower he might meet.

Some good turkeys and geese were shown and the display of ducks was a good one. The Pekins were of excellent quality throughout and fit for any company.

Mr. Robert Woodman, Malden, Mass., sent a pair each of Rouen, Decoy, Indian Runner, Dark Blue Swedish, Steel Blue Swedish and Cayuga Ducks. This exhibit included several specimens recently imported, and attracted considerable attention. The Swedish Ducks are among the oldest breeds, but have only recently been exhibited in America. They are very pretty with their blue plumage and white bibs and are said to be excellent layers and choice table birds.

A grand display of pigeons was made by B. G. Dickinson of Haverhill, Mass.,

and the excellence of his birds aroused a great interest in pigeons and as a consequence, Mr. Dickinson made a great many sales and went home satisfied with his visit.

The dressed poultry exhibit was quite large and it was no easy matter to place the awards. This department was under charge of the Lewiston and Auburn Grocers' Association and the judges were prominent marketmen of the two cities. The quality of the exhibit was fine and was not drawn from some commission house, but was exhibited by the producers who grew these birds on the farms of Maine.

A large space in the hall was devoted to exhibits of incubators, brooders, bone cutters and poultry supplies. The Cyphers and Prairie State Incubators were shown in operation and brought forth a large number of chicks. The Old Homestead Brooder Company of Middleboro, Mass., was represented by Mr. Brown, the president of the company and inventor of the brooder. Besides the regular 100 chick brooder, which has been sold for several years and which has achieved such a remarkable success, the company is this year putting out a 50 chick size of similar construction. Plenty of room, even distribution of heat, and perfect ventilation are among the excellent features of these brooders.

The Standard Bone Cutter of Milford, Mass., was represented by Mr. Lally, who demonstrated the workings of this cutter and made a good impression.

Messrs. A. L. & E. F. Goss, of Lewiston, represented Jos. Breck & Sons, of Boston, with a large display of supplies, including the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. H. T. Harmon & Co., Portland, exhibited the Cypher goods. Geo. B. Haskell & Co., Lewiston, also had a display of supplies of various kinds.

The show was a success financially as well as otherwise and plans are well under way for the next one, December 16, 17, 18, 19, 1902.

Many sales of stock were reported and some good prices were paid and much enthusiasm awakened.

We have not the space to give details of the lectures of Mr. John H. Robinson, of *Farm Poultry*, and of Mr. Charles L. Cushman, whose work with the stereopticon is worthy of extended notice, nor to make a full report of the excellent banquet, which like the other features of the show was most successful.

The annual meeting of the Association was well attended by members from all parts of the state. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the President and other officers for the able and energetic manner in which the work had been formulated and carried out.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Parke G. Dingley, Auburn, president; Prof. E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill, vice-president; Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport, secretary; A. L. Merrill, Auburn, assistant secretary; H. C. Day, Auburn, treasurer.

The following gentlemen were elected as members of the executive committee: Charles L. Cushman, Auburn; T. M. Lombard, Auburn; Silas Bartlett, Lewiston; Geo. M. Twitchell, Augusta; Dr. C. Howard Merritt, Auburn. The old board of directors were re-elected.

The Association has a membership of about 150 and enters upon its second year's work under favorable auspices. Now for Lewiston, Dec. 16, 17, 18, 19, 1902.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

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The columns of this paper are open to communications concerning anything in which our readers may be interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry topics are solicited, and our readers are invited to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of ideas of mutual interest.

JANUARY, 1902.

We are always pleased to see the successful work of our advertisers and wish to congratulate our patrons upon the grand work done by their birds at Lewiston. Eighty per cent of the money prizes were awarded to breeders who have advertised in this paper during the past year. This indicates the merit of the birds which our advertisers breed, and these are the kind our readers will get when they patronize those whose advertisements are found in our columns. All our advertisers are reliable and trustworthy, and deserving of patronage, but as this number gives a report of the show, we deem it proper to call particular attention to our "roll of honor," a list of our advertisers who won at Lewiston:

Charles L. Cushman, Auburn, Me.; A. P. Winslow, Freeport; B. S. Gale, Amesbury, Mass.; E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill; J. W. Lowell, Gardiner; I. V. McKenney, West Auburn; Parke G. Dingley, Lewiston; A. L. Merrill, Auburn; Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport; H. W. Gunston, Groveland, Mass.; W. P. Weston, Hancock, N. H.; E. T. Perkins, Saco; C. W. & D. B. Coolidge, Warner, N. H.; H. E. Coffin, Freeport; Howard Hicks, Woodfords; Drisko Farm, Addison.

As nearly every exhibitor is a subscriber and reader of this paper, we can safely claim that our patrons are the representative poultrymen of our section of the country. To the patrons of the Maine State Poultry Show, and to our readers, elsewhere, we extend our best wishes for a Happy New Year of success and prosperity.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

To the Editor *Eastern Poultryman*:

As the method of feeding for heavy laying, and more particularly heavy winter laying, which has been and still is successful at Alder Brook Farm, is somewhat different from that of most poultrymen. I will describe it in answer to your question in the November *EASTERN POULTRYMAN*.

The birds we depend on for winter eggs, mostly early hatched pullets, are kept seventeen in a pen, 12 1/2 x 10 feet, in houses of various

lengths, roof sloping to the north and two common size window sashes in south side of each pen, either of these sashes can be wholly or partly open, as they are fitted to slide to the right. These windows are always open more or less on sunny days in winter, depending on wind, temperature, etc. The sand floor of these pens is kept covered with litter, leaves, shavings, corn stalks, etc., the deeper the better. At sunrise we feed the whole grain in the litter, a quart to seventeen birds; this mixed grain is about one-half wheat, one-quarter cracked corn and one-quarter oats. The litter requires frequent forked over and renewing to keep it light, sweet and clean. After breakfast the birds are watered, giving it slightly warm from November to April. The next job is to start the fire in the cook house, cooking vegetable for the mash about two days out of three, and heating the water to mix the mash on the days no vegetables are fed. Turnips and occasionally cabbage and pumpkins are used in the mash. At noon, cabbage or mangels are fed raw, and green cut bone every other day if we have it. Later in the season when the cabbage and mangels are gone, a little wheat is thrown in the litter at noon to keep the fowls scratching. About one and one-half hours before sunset, we begin to feed the mash which we consider the most important feed of the day, containing as it does a variety which can be changed occasionally to give it a little different taste. The bulk of the mash is about one-quarter white wheat bran, one-eighth meal, one-eighth Quaker Dairy Feed, one-eighth Red Dog flour, or the whitest, white middlings, one-eighth sweet beef scraps (no scraps on the days green bone are fed) and one-quarter clover meal, this is thoroughly mixed dry, not omitting a little salt, and the boiling water and vegetables added. We feed all the birds will eat of this mash, passing through the hens three times; the first time to put out about what we think they will eat up clean, the second time to give a little more where it has been all eaten and the third time to pick up any that may be left; empty the water dishes, pick up the eggs, etc. By this method the fowls are active and a little hungry, all day scratching a great deal and ready at night for a full meal. Some critics say the fowls should have their whole grain at night, as it would take longer to digest; keep them warmer, etc.

If there is any good reason why a fowl's digestive organs should be kept running every hour of the twenty-four we have never heard of it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating and the results of several years of this method have been extra good records, such as White Wyandotte pullet No. 26, 219 eggs in her first laying year, twenty-six of them being laid in November, with eggs at forty cents; No. 29, fifty eggs in fifty-three consecutive days, 125 in the five cold

months, 200 in a year, etc. In view of the high price of grain this winter I am of the opinion that good scraps and clover both cut and in the form of meal are fully as cheap as anything on the market and can be used much more freely than in ordinary years.

FRED A. HANAFORD,
South Lancaster, Mass.

Chicken Cholera.

Almost every week I receive letters from persons in different parts of the United States asking for information in regard to chicken cholera. I have looked up the matter and will write a few things, picked up on this subject. Cholera is an exceedingly virulent and fatal disease, destroying vast numbers of birds of different species, and remaining on premises for years after being once introduced. It is generally understood that cholera is incurable, but there are points in natural history which enables a person to control the disease. The disease germs are seldom if ever taken up by the air and carried any considerable distance to produce the malady. The virus remains in a fixed form and generally if not always enters into the body with the food. It is distributed over the grounds, feeding places, etc., in the excrement of affected birds and the food, drink and gravel are thus contaminated. It is claimed by some writers that healthy birds may be kept in coops a few feet from sick ones for months without contracting the disease, but if the former are now placed in the same inclosure with the latter they sicken in a few days.

No persons who have investigated this subject agree that it is not probable that chicken cholera originated, in any considerable number of cases, in any other way than by contagion. There are instances no doubt when it originates by filthy surroundings, when fowls are closely confined, or by feeding decomposing substances. It can be brought on the premises in many ways, with sick or infected fowls, carried on the feet of people, or brought by dogs, cats or other animals, with infected manure or feathers or by birds or even insects. Many fowls die from diseases that are not contagious and it is a matter of primary importance to decide as to the nature of the affection when cholera is suspected. The agricultural report says that this might be done with comparative certainty by inspection of the excrement, and with the fowls the excretions of the kidneys are joined in the cloaca with the undigested parts of the food and both solid and liquid excrement are consequently voided together, and are not mixed to any great extent, the part excreted by the kidneys is easily distinguished, as during health it is of a pure white color while the bowel discharges are of various hues.

After a fowl takes the contagion into its body the first and only reliable symptom is a coloration of the urates. At first these have only a faint yellow tint, which rapidly changes, however, into a deep yellow color; up to this time the bird shows no other signs of the disease, its temperature is unchanged and its excrement of a normal consistency. In one or more days after this yellow color appears the urates are greatly increased in quantity and constitute the whole or greater part of the discharges and an obstinate diarrhea sets in, in a few days the urates become greenish. The excrement of sick birds are the principal means of spreading the contagion and the first step in stamp-

ing out the disease is to destroy all which are voiding yellow urates, care should be had to make the distinction between the urates and the bowel dejections, for the latter are frequently of a yellow color in health. The killing should not be by any method which allows the escape of blood, as this fluid is even more virulent than the excrement. Once killed, the bodies should be deeply buried. The drinking vessels and feeding troughs must be thoroughly disinfected, also the ground runs, buildings, etc. The liquid lice killers that are on the market are all good disinfectants, or you can use three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gallons of water. Chloro-naptheolum is also a good disinfectant. The liquids may be applied with a sprinkling can, or sprayer. Before disinfecting the poultry houses, the manure must be first thoroughly cleaned up, disinfected and removed. Sulphuric acid undiluted is a very strong and dangerous drug and will destroy clothing and cauterize the flesh wherever it touches it. Feathers become saturated with the contagion and to thoroughly disinfect everything, fowls and all, flour of sulphur can be put in a kettle or pan of burning coals and the fowls can remain in the house as long as the air can be breathed without danger of suffocation. The best plan is to prevent cholera if possible by keeping the premises clean and to never buy or receive a fowl from a locality where cholera has been raging, even a year after the disease has been stamped out. If you have any suspicion that a fowl has been where cholera has been, the fowl should be fumigated with the flour of sulphur before it is placed with the flock. Eggs from cholera districts should be thoroughly cleaned of all particles of excrement adhering to them. It is a very important thing to keep healthy fowls from infected grounds or from coming in contact with fowls that have cholera. Healthy fowls may carry the virus on their feathers or feet for many miles and people will wonder how the disease ever reached them. Manure from infected places may be purchased and spread upon land to which healthy poultry has access and has become the means of spreading the disease. By careful observation of the plans mentioned cholera may never get started in your flock or it may be exterminated when it has made its appearance. Preventive measures is the best thing I can recommend for cholera.—*O. P. Greer in Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star.*

Some Good Light Brahmans.

"Oh yes, the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are all right for those who fancy them, but for me there is no breed in existence that can compare with the Light Brahma, and when one can produce such birds as these of Cushman's, what is the use of bothering with the small breeds?" said an enthusiastic fancier as he stood before a coop of Chas. L. Cushman's prize winners at the show in Lewiston. The birds were certainly a choice lot and well deserving of the high honors which they won, and are of the sort that will hold their own in strong competition.

We present some cuts of some of Mr. Cushman's birds but think they do not do justice to the birds.

Mr. Cushman is breeding Light Brahmans and White Wyandottes quite extensively, raising upwards of 1,000 birds each year. He has a special trade calling for brown eggs and the eggs are sold in sealed boxes, each holding one dozen,



and stating when the eggs were laid, thus each customer knows the exact age of the eggs.

Mr. Cushman's plant is thoroughly up-to-date, his stock is vigorous and healthy and customers all receive courteous and just treatment. Mr. Cushman was the first president of the Maine State Poultry Association, and to his efforts is due much of the success that attended the first year's growth and work of that organization.

It was the unanimous wish of the members that he continue in office, but he firmly declined re-election.

Poultry Feed and Eggs.

Some of the experiment stations have reported that they find little or no difference in the food value of an egg with a yolk that is of a bright yellow and one that has a pale, cream-colored yolk. We will not dispute their statement, but believe there are some things that they find it as difficult to detect by analysis as the difference between the perfume of the violet and that of the rose, but we know that with the same hens we can get a yolk of brighter yellow when feeding yellow corn and cornmeal mash with a fair pro-

portion of beet scraps, than we can when they have oats, bran mash and cabbage leaves, and we like the flavor of the eggs made in the richer food better than those from the other, about as much as we do that of the ninety-eight per cent. of water in the melon better than we do that of the ninety-six or ninety-seven parts in the cucumber. When we buy eggs, if we can find the yolk of a bright yellow we expect them to be richer and better flavored, if fresh, than those with pale yolks, and chemists would not find it easy to convince us that they were not so.—*The Cultivator.*

Side issue attention brings side issue results. There is only one way to reach the top in any line of endeavor, and that is by mastering the subject through thoughtful and careful work and plenty of it.

Trap nests have been proven to be of great value to those who find it practicable to use them. They clearly indicate the prolific layers of a flock and likewise the sluggards. Thus the breeder knows which hens to keep and which ones to dispose of.

Turkey Raising and Their Habits.

The general opinion that turkeys are hard to raise keeps a great many farmers from raising them. I raise a larger per cent. of turkeys that hatch than I do of chickens. The farm is the place to raise turkeys and the only place where they can successfully be raised. It is true that they require a great deal of care for the first three or four weeks of their lives, but after that they take care of themselves. I have made a success of turkey raising by yarding them through the breeding season. Most people think a turkey will fly over the moon, but a turkey can be controlled as easy as most chickens. Not, perhaps, as easy as the Asiatics, but more easily than the Leghorn family. A three-foot woven wire netting fence with barbed wire above to make it about five feet high makes a good turkey fence. If they trouble about flying over cut the first flight feathers on one wing, or what I like better, is a shingle, or thin piece of board, with four holes to fit over the wing. Pass a string under the wing, bring it to the top of shingle and tie. This prevents them from raising their wings to fly and they will quiet down and make a virtue of necessity and proceed to business. I always put barrels and boxes in secluded places with nesting material in them and generally they use these nests. However, I let them do as they please. By yarding them one can get all their eggs. Crows and other egg-eating animals do not disturb them as they do when they have free range. A turkey kept free of lice and given sharp grit like mica crystal, has very few diseases if left to run in the fields. There is some trouble from taking cold, which will run into roup if not taken in time. I never have had what they call cholera since I learned that they must have grit and learned to keep the lice off them. One might just as well expect an ox to keep in health after depriving it of the gastric juice of the stomach as to expect fowls to digest their food without grit to grind what they eat. In traveling to Buffalo, going through several large cities and seeing the large army of people that must be fed from the products of the farm, remembering that "Uncle Sam" had opened up nearly all his spare land and the immense droves of cattle that were fattened to supply the millions of people that must have meat were a thing of the past, I said to myself: "What ails the farmers that they are not raising large droves of turkeys to help out the meat question? I only saw three or four flocks of turkeys, and those very small ones, after leaving home and I traveled over thousands of acres of farm land, both in the United States and Canada, as I traveled on the Michigan Central Railway. This land would raise thousands of turkeys with but very little cost to the farmer, much less than raising hogs, cattle or horses.

If they raise the heavy breeds of turkeys they would average them from \$1.50 to \$2.00 apiece at the lowest estimate at market prices. I know from experience, as I have raised them for thirty years, that they cost the farmer scarcely anything to raise until Thanksgiving, besides benefiting the farmer by eating grasshoppers and other injurious insects; they pick up all grain scattered in harvesting, and turn it into money by making very large, heavy-weight birds out of the very material that would otherwise go to waste and prove destructive to the growing crops. Now is the time to lay the foundation for a large flock of turkeys.

Don't believe they are harder to raise than chickens, for such is not the case. After you learn how "Uncle Sam's" millions of people must be fed and must have a certain amount of meat, why not feed them on turkeys that can be produced with very little cost and are a great benefit to the land? Times are constantly changing, and the progressive farmer watches his opportunities and when he sees an opening for greater success than he could attain by following the old beaten path that his ancestors trod he is not slow to take advantage of it. The bronze turkey is a breed made by crossing the wild turkey on the tame or domestic turkey. The wild turkey roamed in the forest at the time of the early settlement of this country, breeding from strong, vigorous stock, as it is a natural instinct of a turkey to kill the weak or sick. This seems cruel and unjust, but who shall say that it is? It is an instinct implanted in their natures by God himself in designing the survival of the fittest. They, like the wild horses, choose their leader, or, rather, he chooses himself, by his prowess. The champion of the herd of wild horses is usually a young, strong, vigorous horse that aspires to the leadership. He sees signs of loss of vitality in the old champion and challenges him to mortal combat, and the battle they fight is something terrific. Finally youth and vitality triumph and the vanquished leader retires to the rear of the herd.

Sometimes the old chief is not so easily conquered and has many a hard-fought battle before he is relegated to the rear. In the same way the turkeys keep the flock from degenerating. As a tom begins to get old the largest, most vigorous young tom leaves the ranks and throws down the gauntlet, and there is no help for it. The old tom must whip the young or be whipped in turn. If the young brave is the conqueror, the old one walks to the rear and makes friends with other vanquished chieftains, and with a kind of fraternal feeling they hobnob together the rest of their lives. You may call this instinct as a law ordained by God to keep wild animals from deteriorating, but certain it is that they are a law unto themselves.—*Commercial Poultry*,

Geese and Ducks.

In no line of poultry raising can there be more profit than in the handling of geese and ducks. They are very hardy naturally, and adapt themselves to almost any condition of climate, and thus give a large advantage for their successful breeding over the ordinary farmyard fowl.

A good place for keeping water fowls is oftentimes not a good place for keeping anything else in the way of poultry. A creek bottom or the ponds of a lake or artificial ponds made for fish are well adapted for keeping ducks and geese. It is true that ducks and geese may be raised where there is no water for them to swim in, but this is the unnatural method of raising these fowls, and they do not do so well as where they can satisfy their natural inclinations by a bath and a swim in pond or lake.

There is always a good demand in the markets for the domestic water fowl; choice young stock always bring good remunerative prices. Of course, they are in a measure seasonable, and this is no disadvantage to the produce—it gives you time to breed and grow them. Ducks are great egg producers and are profitable in this way. They also have a value in

their feathers, which gives them a three-fold value, eggs, feathers and meat. The goose is a great feather producer, and will always be called upon to supply this product to a greater or less extent.

When properly prepared, it is astonishing how many ducks and geese can be kept on a few acres of land with good water advantages. Of course, there are drawbacks to this business, if one permits them to creep in, such as allowing loss by wild animals that incline to harbor about streams, mink, muskrat, etc. These obstacles are to be found in the poultry raising business, and must be removed. In no line of live stock business do you find a clear, open road to success. An ever watchful eye must be kept on the flock, to see that enemies and disease are warded off, and success will certainly follow intelligent, diligent efforts.—*Nebraska Farmer*.

To Make Good Ads.

SLOTHFULNESS IN ADVERTISING.

King Solomon, the wisest of all men said, "He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster." How many breeders are slothful in the work of tending to their advertising. Be sure it is not you, brother, sister, for the results will surely come. When an advertiser contracts for a certain space he should remember that this part of the paper is his to do with whatever he likes. If he neglects it and does not keep the reading matter down to date it will grow stale to the readers of the paper, and they will cease thinking that the advertiser is really in earnest. When a breeder purchases advertising space he comes into the possession of that which can be made to yield him immense returns. If the returns do not come there is something wrong. When a new and unknown breeder buys a space he cannot consistently suppose that it will bring him as good returns as does the space owned by the breeder who has been before the public for years, but he can know that it will bring him better returns if it is carefully attended to than if it is neglected or just worked up in any old way. We want to impress upon our readers the fact that there is much to learn before the best successs can be expected from advertising. The way to learn is to do the very best one can at all times and to study to learn. There is as much in correct advertising as there is in correct breeding; without both being mastered one cannot hope for the fullest success. But after all this art of advertising is simple. Poultry advertising reduced to a few simple words is this: To state in the briefest way possible, in an interesting manner, to an interested people, just what you have that they need, and to give some reason for your thinking so. It is something that does not require much education in grammar and rhetoric, but simply the knack of saying much in little. As we have often said before, nothing can be gained without effort. If the advertiser expects good returns he must work for them.

CHANGING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some of our advertisers no doubt wonder to themselves how often they can change their ads without ruffling the temper of the editor. We have found by experience that on an average an ad does not require any change in wording oftener than every three months. We are willing and pleased to make a change any time

Judge and Exhibitor. The Relation of One to the Other.

The relations that the poultry judge holds to the exhibitors are well defined and should be well understood and adhered to. First, he should be qualified through wide experience as breeder and student in all lines of poultry culture. He must have given thorough study to what the Standard of perfection contains, memorizing the disqualifications of all the breeds and varieties contained therein. He must have a love for the work, be ever on the alert to learn and fully comprehend many of the varyings of form, shape and color met in the show room. This knowledge comes from close observation, study and experience, by personal contact with conditions that cause these results. His inquiries for wider knowledge must ever keep him gathering information for his own use, and the enlightenment of others that he constantly meets in the show room and the homes. Honesty must be the foundation of his general character, otherwise his career will be short and of a constant reactionary tendency detrimental to his good or the upbuilding of the poultry industry. Conscientiousness will make him fearless, firm and positive when in the right.

He must be an artist of no mean ability, to keep in mind the perfection of parts and each breed as a whole, so that he can show by demonstration with pencil or the living specimen wherein each section is faulty or perfect.

He must be impartial and have real love for the work, otherwise he will become slovenly and indifferent and his popularity will wane. He should never work hurriedly, as such work is seldom well done. His relations to the exhibitor should be frank, cordial and positive to the degree of highest self-respect, firmness and dignity. Every season brings to the ranks of breeders and fanciers men and women who find occupation, pleasure and profit in the culture of poultry, but who will not tolerate characters loose in morals and habits unbecoming gentlemen in the highest sense. He should talk, work, uphold and be a member of the American Poultry Association, for it will be through this, legislative body and its actions that we maintain the greatest advancement of the standard breeds and draw into the fraternity the most desirable elements of all poultrydom. On the other hand, the exhibitors owe something to the judge. They should treat him with the same fairness and honesty that they expect from him. Conditions in the show room should be made as pleasant and convenient as possible. He should be allowed to work uninterruptedly and be given efficient help, that the work may be accomplished expeditiously and correctly. A judge's clerk should be one familiar with figures, whose training and ability are along the line of concentration. If experienced in this work, well and good. If entirely disinterested as exhibitor, breeder or student, with the above-mentioned ability, all the better, for then he gives his entire attention to the work in hand. No exhibitor should trim or fake fowls if disqualified, trusting to chance in the hope of a judge overlooking such faults, for should such specimens win it is no credit to the exhibitor, the judge or owner, and often causes ill-feeling and disgust with many who only want justice and fair treatment. The aim of every honest exhibitor is to get what is due him. It is a pleasure to note that this sentiment and demand is becoming more prevalent all through the western

and southern states. Exhibitors never gain anything by fault-finding. It is their privilege and duty to accept pointers, how to succeed best, work together, ask questions after the judging is done and learn why their birds were defeated or proved winners. By the cultivation of the fraternal spirit all are benefitted and helped in their progress to more and better standard poultry.—D. T. Heimlich, in *American Poultry Journal*.

A Plea or Conservatism.

Breeders of standard bred poultry need to consider more carefully the nature of the claims made for their birds when endeavoring to influence sales both in correspondence and advertising. It is not uncommon to read descriptions of birds which, if they could be substantiated, would make ideal specimens of the birds described. Such expressions as "true Plymouth Rock shape," "snow white," "solid buff" and numerous others, are misleading, to say the least. It is well to bear in mind that the perfect specimen has not yet been produced, and there are at present no indications of an early attainment of this end.

The amateur who is unfamiliar with the time, skill and patience necessary to produce our best birds, greatly underestimates the drawbacks met with, and he is encouraged in his ignorance by the extravagant claims of overzealous and unthoughtful breeders. He is led to believe that 95-point birds are plentiful and that they may be bought at ridiculously low prices. If he sends for a bird and it is not well-nigh perfect he becomes dissatisfied and trouble is the result. No one is to blame except the breeders themselves. They can do much to educate the uninformed if they will pursue the right course, and it is decidedly to their interest to do so. It is only a step from exaggeration to downright false statements, and we think that there are a large number of advertisers who would find it exceedingly difficult to produce the goods if called upon to make good their claims.

Hundreds of breeders have one or possibly a half dozen birds that are about as near perfection as it is possible to get the feathered tribe, but that does not justify claiming the earth for the flock. The few top-notch specimens to be found in any breeder's yard are not for sale unless he intends going out of business or perchance he is offered an exorbitant price and knows that he can produce other birds as good. An intending purchaser should not be led to expect more than he will get. Goodness knows he expects enough, and any statements made by the seller relative to the value of any section of a bird will be overdrawn rather than underestimated by the buyer, and this should be remembered. The buyer also should remember that highest quality in exhibition birds is not easily obtained, and when found it need not go begging for buyers at good prices. One of the most deplorable evils is the tendency to high scores. We have seen cases where, under existing conditions the judge was justified in scoring a bird 96 or possibly 96½ points, but under a literal and strict interpretation of the Standard, the bird never lived that could score 96 honest points and those to be found in the show-rooms this season that can be made to legitimately score 95 points will be few and far between. We do not censure the judges who are in the habit of giving these high scores, for, as we said, there may be extenuating circumstances in some cases. A judge may see that his

fellow-worker is lenient almost to the point of erring, and feel that in justice to the exhibitor he should be likewise lenient on the strength of the policy "when you are in Rome, do as Rome does." The language of the Standard is also faulty in some places, and, while the ideas of the framers of the book may be plain, the wording may be susceptible of more than one interpretation, and thus give a bird the benefit of a doubt. If there is anything that makes a breeder "sore" it is to have a competitor exhibit under one of these liberal judges and advertise high scores in competition with his own low scores obtained under a more conservative judge. The conservative breeder and the conservative judge are the ones who win out in the long run.—*American Poultry Journal*.

Thirty-Third Anniversary of American Poultry Journal.

The *American Poultry Journal* of Chicago celebrated its thirty-third anniversary with its January number, containing over one hundred pages. The commencement of its thirty-third volume is announced with a new cover and contains, as frontispiece, Franklane L. Sewall's latest and grandest work—a colored illustration of a pair of Silver Pencilled Wyandottes. The *American* is making an exceptionally strong campaign for subscriptions, and offers prizes of over \$400.00, including \$200.00 cash prizes, to the agents who send in the largest list of subscriptions. They will send, upon request, a sample copy, containing the colored illustration and also will send instructions to agents.

We can remember a time when we were advised that the poultry business would be overdone, but with the increasing years, poultry, in all its various branches, has been steadily gaining until to-day it is recognized as one of our greatest agricultural resources. Not so many years ago, the green duck, the broiler, the capon were unknown, poultry was made a small side issue, with no large farms devoted to the propagation. A chicken was a chicken, no matter by what manner of means it was reared or cared for. To-day, as things are, the demand is still greater than the average supply. In fact, the industry is never overdone. The surplus of any particular part of a season, finds its way into the mammoth cold storage plants, to find a market when prices are right. The industry is great in its proportions, more people are engaged in raising poultry for market than any other farm product. It knows no clime, or belt, but in every farm in this country and in nearly every back yard can be found something in the line of poultry. The method of handling poultry products has become so systematized that the cost of handling it is reduced to a minimum. The buying and picking stations of the big handlers are becoming dotted all over the country, making better markets and demanding better quality, all reacts of the benefit of the fancier.—*Western Poultry Journal*.

The specialist, or the breeder who handles one variety only, seems to make the greatest success. The exceptions to the rule are very few.

To make cows pay, use **Sharples Cream Separators**. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 245 free. W. Chester, Pa.

the advertiser thinks he needs it. We want the ads to pay, and know they will pay if properly attended to. Other people are selling lots of stock from their ads, why not you? If you want a change of ad, send in copy for same. It is better to err on the safe side. Take a little pride in the space you have bought, and make it reflect yourself through its words. Good ads pay, poor ones don't.

EARLY AND CONSTANT ADVERTISING.

It has been proven by experience that to get the best results from advertising one must keep continually at it, early and late, in season and out of season. It has been proven that the time to advertise is when business is dull. Go after business when the other fellow is taking his vacation, and then when the business does come it will more than likely come to you. The persistent men always get there. It is not mere "nerve" that is needed but it is perseverance. It is not the brightest men in the world who leave their names in history, but the men who diligently keep at their work, and use the best of their brains to the best of their ability. The advertiser who "gets there" is the one who "goes" there. It takes time, energy and patience to achieve success. If success were so easily gained it would be worth little. The breeders who will sell the most stock this winter are those who will begin advertising the earliest, and keep at it the most persistently. Public patronage is an elusive thing, but it can be cornered if you keep at it. We cannot urge too strongly the value and necessity of starting ads early. Now is the time to make the sales. Most breeders will buy stock in February or March from ads seen in October, November and December. Spasmodic advertising never did and never will pay so well as continued advertising. We are interested in seeing our readers make a success of their business; we want them to win out. To win out one must prepare early. It is only long and continued practice that wins the race. Begin your ads now and win.—*Poultry Gazette*.

The Busy Hen.

It is the busy hen that is profitable on the farm. This is not saying that none other are profitable, but as a rule it is safe to select the busy hen. The average farmer cannot afford to spend too much time with fancy fowls. By fancy fowls we do not mean such as are pure-bred, but such as are bred for fancy points. We would have them possessed of utility points, and if these are found in conjunction with fancy ones, all the better. The average farmer wants a good grade of fowls that will get down to business without having to be treated as if they belonged to the royal family and yet they need right royal treatment if they are to produce good results. We do not favor scrub fowls any more than we do the purely fancy fowl. The latter is a show bird and the former shows how easy it is to lose money on poultry. Occasionally the scrubbiest kind of a hen will lay scores of eggs and be happy and will make her owner happy, but she is the exception rather than the rule.

As no farm is complete without poultry, it behooves the farmer to keep such flocks as will serve his purposes. If the kind he now has is doing fairly well, why would it not be a good plan to have some that will do a little better? He may have an even grade of fowls of some of the many good breeds, and by providing

Bargains in Advertising Space

A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION GIVEN WITH EACH ORDER.

\$1.00 pays for a 40-word Business Card, 4 months.
\$2.00 pays for One inch, 3 months.
\$5.00 pays for Two inches, 4 months.

START YOUR AD. NOW FOR THE EGG SEASON.
Place it in the *Eastern Poultryman* for Business.

We cultivate a fertile field, and advertisers who sow their seed therein will reap a harvest.

Cash must accompany orders as above. Write for estimates on larger space or longer time.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.

SALZER'S SEEDS



Beardless Barley
is prodigally prolific, yielding in 1901 for Mr. Wells, Orleans Co., New York, 169 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. That pays.

20th Century Oats.
The oat marvel, producing from 200 to 300 bus. per acre. Salzer's oats are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best. That pays.

Three Eared Corn.
200 to 250 bus. per acre, is extremely profitable at present prices of corn. Salzer's seeds produce everywhere.

Marvel Wheat
yielded in 30 States last year over 40 bus. per acre. We also have the celebrated **Maccaroni Wheat**, which yielded on our farms 63 bus. per acre. That pays.

Speitz.
Greatest cereal food on earth—80 bus. grain and 4 tons magnificent hay per acre. That pays.

Victoria Rape
makes it possible to grow hogs, sheep and cattle at a cost of but 10 a lb. Marvelously prolific, does well everywhere. That pays.

Bromus Inermis.
Most wonderful grass of the century. Produces 6 tons of hay and lots and lots of pastureage besides per acre. Grows wherever soil is found. Salzer's seed is warranted. That pays.

\$10.00 for 10c.
We wish you to try our great farm seeds, hence offer to send 10 farm seed samples, containing Thousand Headed Kale, Teosinte, Rape, Alfalfa, Speitz, etc. (fully worth \$10.00 to get a start) together with our great catalog, for 10c postage.

SALZER'S MAGIC CRUSHED SHELLS.
Best on earth. Sell at \$1.35 per 200 lb. bag; \$3.75 for 500 lbs.; \$5.50 for 1,000 lbs.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. LACROSSE WIS.

I WILL SELL

50 Light Brahma Cockerels

AND 10 COCKS.

Large, vigorous, healthy birds, suitable for market breeding,

At \$2.00 Each.

For show birds, eggs for hatching, write for 1902 Circular.

Chas. L. Cushman
231 Minot Ave., AUBURN, ME.

POULTRY PRINTING

A SPECIALTY.

Our Prices so low and stock so good they win in hottest competition. Send for samples and be convinced.

ANY CUT OF FOWLS USED FREE.

Write for what you want.

ELMWOOD PRESS, Elmwood, Mass.

them good quarters, with plenty of the right kind of feed, he will not be fooling away his time with them. When anything on the farm is profitable it is a pleasure to keep it so, but when it is on its down grade there is a tendency to get rid of it or slight it, and we are inclined to the opinion that this is one reason why so many flocks are neglected on the farm. They are not profitable and the owner feels that it is a waste of time to do anything for them. Keep the hens busy; feed them so they will be busy; house them so they will have a willingness to be busy and it will not matter so much whether they score 97 or 87. Some provision ought to be made by the farmer to have a score arranged for profit along

egg and meat production lines, and the fowl that will score highest along such lines will be the fowl for him. Every farmer can take almost any of the pure-bred fowls and by judicious and skillful management make them profitable, and it is much easier to do this with well defined breeds than with a lot of nondescripts. When they are all alike the demands for one of them will suit for the whole lot. Keep good fowls and keep them busy. Keep yourself busy in keeping them clean and healthy and they will be productive.—*Iowa Homestead*.

Feed your fowls systematically and regularly.

Use Goldthwaite's Continental Poultry Food.

THE BEST MASH MADE.

This food is a **Balanced Ration** composed of six kinds of grain, meat and fish meal.

PRICE, \$1.80 PER 100 LBS.

GREEN CUT BONE, from fresh, market beef bone. **Price \$2.50 per 100 Lbs.**

CUT CLOVER.

New Crop Cut Clover just received. Put up in 50 lb. bags. **Price, \$1.00 per bag.**

SAMPLES sent by mail on receipt of 2c. stamp.

E. H. DOBLE & CO.

General Merchants and Poultry Supply Dealers.....

119 Copeland St., WEST QUINCY, MASS.

THE BREEDER'S ADVOCATE. GUNSTON'S

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Have demonstrated during the past season that there are...

"NONE SUPERIOR."

Winning in the hottest competition. At the New England Fair won every prize on Rose and Single Comb, Fowls and Chicks. The **same** at "Ould Newbury," including a special for the **largest and best** exhibit of any breed in the show. At Amesbury, on three entries, first and second on fowls, first on chicks; on two entries at Brockton, won first and second. At Haverhill show, 120 R. I. Reds in competition, won 20 regular and special prizes. At the great Boston Show, on three entries, won four Ribbons including **first** and special on R. C. Pullet.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

Member
R. I. Red Club.

H. W. GUNSTON, L. Box 7, Groveland, Mass.



IDEAL ALUMINUM
LEG BANDS.

Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price postpaid: 12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 65; 100 for \$1. Sample for stamp.

F. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

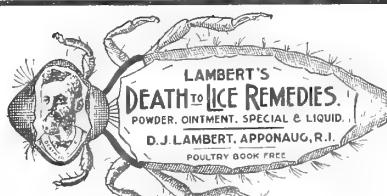
ARE YOUR • • ? A • HENS LAYING?

If not use Ovamead, The Great Egg Producer. Not a condition powder or egg food, but a specific that invigorates the egg producing organs and **makes hens lay**. Enough for 10 fowls one month, 50c., postpaid. Trial package, 25c., postpaid. Ovamead Mig. Co., Box 44, Rochester, N. Y., and all first-class poultry supply dealers. "Winter Egg Production" by Nellie Hawks, free, send for it.



A Boon for Poultry Keepers.
BETTER than a GOLD MINE.
We will tell you how we made our
bills pay over 400 per cent profit.
Merely send your name and address
Wayside Poultry Co., Clintonville, Conn.

POULTRY CUTS at CUT PRICES.
CATALOGUE FREE.
Harper Eng. Co., Columbus, O.



STILL 10c A YEAR.

Until further notice you can still get the POULTRY, BEE AND FRUIT JOURNAL for 10c per year. Or by getting four of your friends to send with you, we will either extend your subscription one year or make you a gift of a good poultry book. Send to-day—NOW—but if it is too late, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Send your dime and get the neatest, boiled down, right-to-the-point, stop when you've said it, monthly journal an entire year. Thirty words in Breeder's Column for 25c. Display advertising 75c per inch, net. No discounts for time and space. A guarantee of satisfaction written in every contract.

POULTRY, BEE & FRUIT CO.,
Davenport, Iowa.

If You Have Stock

OR EGGS TO SELL,

Advertise in

**THE EASTERN
POULTRYMAN.**

It Will Bring Customers.

BANTAMS.

Buff Cochins Exclusively.

Eggs from prize winning stock at \$2.00 and \$3.00 a setting.

C. R. CHASE, - - NEWBURY, MASS.

TRAP NESTS WITH 250 HENS.

The Ideal Under a Severe Test—Cured the Egg Eaters, and the Eggs can be Gathered Quicker than Formerly With Open Nests.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.
F. O. WELLCOME, Yarmouth, Me.

DEAR SIR:—The first test that I gave the Ideal was the most severe one that I could think of, namely, placing them in a pen of pullets that had been eating their eggs.

They took immediately to the nests and since then I have not lost any eggs from that cause.

I placed the nests on platform in the scratching shed and can see at a glance whether nests are occupied or not, a very decided advantage over nests under roost platforms. I am using them in ten pens of twenty-five fowls per pen, eight nests to a pen, and I believe that I can gather the eggs quicker with the Ideal than I could formerly.

I believe it to be the best purchase I ever made in poultry devices during my eight years experience in this business, and I recommend them to the small or large beeder.

Yours for success to the Ideal,
WM. H. MAGRATH.

Returns from Advertising.

One can never tell just when he is going to receive returns from an advertisement, and it is not a very wise plan to condemn a publication just because you do not receive a dozen letters immediately after the first appearance of your advertisement. A friend of mine, who is one of the leading fanciers of the country, and who has been a heavy advertiser for twenty-five years, recently sold a number of birds at a long price, the result of an advertisement which appeared twelve years ago, and which was published in a journal long since out of existence. The ad was "keyed," which enabled him to tell at once just when and where it was published. I myself sold stock last month from an advertisement which appeared last spring, which at that time did not pay for itself. Another fancier near me has not advertised in the poultry press for a long time, yet his sales the past year have been good, and he has disposed of all the stock he can spare. It is his old advertisements and the good treatment given his patrons that have done this. This subject is one which I thought might be of some value to those who are about to place their first advertisement, and who have rented a large box at their postoffice in anticipation of a flood of letters. If you are so situated financially that you cannot take a large space, take a few lines and run it all the time, rather than a large space only once or twice. It's the standing ad. that pays. If returns do not come at once, do not blame the paper. Maybe it's you or your stock.—*Poultry Culture.*

Meat Food.

Could I have my preference 'twould surely be green cut bone and have always found it to give fine results; but this season, owing to circumstances, I have fed regularly Bowker's Animal Meal or good beef scraps with excellent success. So I do not know as it makes so much difference, so that they surely get meat in some form.

HARRY C. NUNAN.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

Under this heading cards of forty words or less will be inserted once for 40 cents, four times for \$1.00, or one year for \$2.50, always in advance. For extra words add one cent per word per insertion. Each initial or figure will count as a word. No changes allowed on four months' ads. Cards will be run uniform in style and without display. Full amount must accompany copy, or the advertisement will not be inserted.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

JOHNSON BROS., 131 Leland St., Woodsford, Me., have Rudd Strain Barred Rocks, Vaughan White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and Buff Cochins. Eggs, 75¢ per 12. Poultry supplies, lowest prices known. Grit 35¢ per 100. O. shells 45¢ per 100. Samples and circulars free.

EUGENE K. GERRY, Sanford, Maine. Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Won 1st and 2nd prizes at Rochester, N. H., and 1st and two specials at Amesbury, Mass. Eggs, 15¢ for \$2.00.

BUFF, Barred, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahma. Cockerels \$2 to \$5; hens and pullets, Hens and Pullets \$1.50 to \$3. Farm raised. White wants. Eggs in season, \$1 and \$2 per 12. Incubator Eggs, \$5 per 100. MILTON BROWN, Box 94, Middleboro, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A few choice cockerels, bred from winter laying hens. First prize breeding pen at Lewiston. MISS ELLA M. ROBINSON, Orchard Range Poultry Farm, Webster Road, Lewiston, Maine.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE. C. N. Paige, Faneuil, N. H., has decided to sell eggs from his best pens at \$2.00 per 12. From good pens at \$1.00. Also from a fine pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks at \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Large extra layers. Won first cock, first and second pullets, Lynn, Mass. 1900; also first for best large white eggs. Choice S. C. Rhode Island Reds also. Eggs 15, \$1.00. Write HARRY NUNAN, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. First prize winners Eastern Maine State Fair, Bangor, Me., 1901. Choice cockerels for sale to help you breed for utility, egg production, and feather. Write. L. W. CURTIS, Box 99, Brewer, Me.

BUFF LEGHORNS. (Arnold and Cornell) Buff Plymouth Rocks (Hawkins). Won first and second on cockerels at Barre, Dec., 1900; score 92. First and second pullets; score 91 1/2. Rocks equally as good. Eggs \$2.00 per 15 \$5.00 per 45. F. H. TOWNE, Montpelier, Vermont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. REDS. Prize stock of unexcelled quality; have purchased the well-known stock of Geo. C. Chase, and now have as fine a flock of Reds as can be found. Fine cockerels \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5 each. W. H. HATHAWAY, Assonet, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, and White Wonders. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from pens of prize winners at Boston, Fall River, and New Bedford. \$2.00 per 15. D. B. EDDY, "The Poplars," Somerset, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND RED Rose Comb Cockerels that are red to skin, Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels that are buff to skin, and Buff Cochin Bantam Cockerels. Stock and Eggs in Season. F. H. CLARK 66 Nashua Street, Manchester, N. H.

HANSSON'S REDS won at Boston 1901. Eggs from strong, vigorous stock, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. My White Wyandottes are bred for eggs. They are regular egg machines. Eggs, \$2 per 15. ANTHONY A. HANSSON, Maplewood, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winning stock bred for utility and equality. We have sold all surplus stock this year. Notice is given to old and new customers that eggs from January 1st, will be at \$1.00 per setting of 15. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

SAMUEL S. SYMMES, Winchester, Mass., breeder of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, 1st prize White Wyandotte pullet and R. C. R. I. Red pullet at Malden, Mass., Dec. 3d to 6th, 1901.

BROODERS.

Old Homestead Brooders. "Best on Earth." Indoor, Outdoor, Top Heat, Fire Proof. Will raise every chick. Illustrated Catalogue free. OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER CO., Middleboro, Mass.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and Pullets \$2. Large, white, free range, well fed, early beauties, from prolific layers of very dark eggs. Breeders above standard weight. No cheap stuff. Try us. HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Big mail for Poultrymen. Insert your name in our Poultry Directory and you will receive poultry papers, fruit papers, catalogues, etc., every day. All we ask is ten cents, silver. POULTRY DIRECTORY CO., Dept. 2, Box 763, Goshen, Ind.

IDEAL TRAP NESTS are perfectly adapted to any location in the pen. They are used in more large flocks (the most exacting test), and have received higher endorsements from those who know than any other trap nest on earth. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. FRANK O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

SPRING BROOK FARM Rhode Island Reds. Eggs. Rose and Single Comb mixed, 50 for \$3; 100 for \$5. Limited number Straight S. C. \$2 for 12. Finest stock. No Culls used as Breeders. E. A. ROBBINS, Box 7, Nashua, N. H.

\$5.00 buys the following list of seasonable supplies, best goods on the market: 100 lbs. Bowker's Animal Meal, 100 Oyster Shells, 100 Grit, 50 Clover Meal, 50 Ground Bone, 25 Eclipse Leg Bands. One-half this amount. \$2.75. Write for circulars and prices on anything. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Portland, Me.

PRESENT SALES, TWO MILLIONS A WEEK.

R·I·P·A·N·S

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Cestiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST ONE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

They promptly cure Sick Headache

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver in Men, Women or Children Ripans Tabules are without a rival and they now have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

WANTED

A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low priced medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Accept no substitute. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spring St., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testiment.



Great Gift.

That's what we consider our ability to make such a machine as the

Prairie State Incubator.

The people who have used it think the same. The U. S. Department of Agriculture thinks the same. The Judges at 342 shows have thought the same. Everybody thinks so. Our new catalogue No. 66, with fifty tinted plates, four original paintings and 700 half tone illustrations, sent absolutely free. Write before they are all gone.

Prairie State Incb. Co., Homer City, Pa.

Largest Incubator and Brooder Factory in the World.

PEEP-O'DAY is the most successful Brooder in America. Our \$5.00 Brooder is the best one made. Portable Poultry and Brooder Houses, etc. We sell the metallic parts and plans to make our brooders so that you can save on freight charges. Catalogue free. E. F. HODGSON, Box 18, Dover, Mass.

GALE'S BARRED ROCKS

are winners at Amesbury Fair, Sept., 1901, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Hens; 1st, 3rd Cockerels; 2nd, 3rd Pullets; 1st, 2nd Pens. At Newburyport Fair, Oct., 1901, in hot competition, 1st, 3rd Cocks; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Hens; 2nd, 3rd Cockerels; 3rd Pullet; 2nd, 3rd Pens. 30 yearling Hens at \$1.00 each, also choice exhibition Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

B. S. GALE,

Monroe St., Amesbury, Mass.

Planet Poultry Farm

We invite your Correspondence and Trade, basing it on the line of your money back if you want it.

We guarantee satisfaction or no sale.
We breed

*Barred and White Rocks,
White and Partridge Wyandottes.
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns,
and Pedigreed Belgian Hares.*
EGGS \$2.00 PER DOZ.

J. HILLMAN DOBBINS, Mgr.,
TRENTON, N. J.

Successful Pigeon Breeding.

A practical book, fully illustrated, treating in detail all points on pigeon breeding. Price, 50 cents.

American Belgian Hare Culture.

A practical book fully illustrated, giving full instructions as to breeding and caring for the hares; also latest standard. Price, 50 cents.

THE POULTRY ITEM, Fricks, Pa.

At the Big Lewiston Show

I won seven regular and two special prizes on eight birds. That shows that they are all right as winners. If you want early and persistent layers, my

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTES and
R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**

will suit you. Fifty Fine Cockerels for sale at low prices. One of them will help you. I also have a nice lot of hens and pullets for sale. Good breeding trios, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. W. LOWELL,
GARDINER, ME.

INGLEWOOD BUFF ROCKS AND BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

BRED BY DR. C. W. & D. B. COOLIDGE, WARNER, N. H.

We won at Manchester, N. H., December, 1900, 6 Premiums; 3 first, 1 second and 2 fourth. At Lewiston, Maine, December, 1901, with four entries, 3 premiums, viz.: 1 first, 1 second and 1 third in competition with 38 birds. At Fitchburg, Mass., December 31 to January 3, 7 premiums, viz.: 2 firsts, 1 second, 3 thirds and special.

Orders booked now for Eggs at \$2.50 per setting. High Scoring Cockerels for sale.

Inquire of DR. C. W. COOLIDGE, WARNER, N. H.



INCUBATORS ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.
The only perfect business machine
in the world. Our large illustrated Catalogue and Poultry Guide explains it all. Send for a copy. It's absolutely free and worth a dollar to anyone interested in artificial incubation. Address

(Please mention this paper.)

STANDARD F. C. INCUBATOR CO., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER

Is the only Brooder made in the world that will hover its allotted number of chicks until they are three months old. We make three sizes, 30, 50 and 100 chicks. Catalogue free.

OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER CO., Middleboro, Mass.

1st MAINE
CLASS.

**BARRED P. ROCK COCK
AT LEWISTON, DEC. 17-20**

3d OPEN
CLASS.

Cockerels sired by this bird, \$2, \$3, \$4. Single birds, pairs or pens at right prices. This cock bird will head one of my pens this season. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Orders booked now and eggs delivered when you want them. Correspondence a pleasure.

A. P. WINSLOW, FREEPORT, MAINE.

BUFF ROCKS AND
WHITE 'DOTTES.

Bred for utility as well as standard points. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

JAMES H. BANKS, - Westbrook, Me.

Green Bone Cutters.

Mann's, Stratton's, Wilson's and Stearns' Green Bone Cutters sold at a reduction from regular prices. You save money if you buy of the Manufacturer's Agent.

G. A. OSBORN, Leominster Mass.

Choice Stock.
Good Prices.

Berkshires from Metcalf Bros., Elmira, N. Y., crossed with boar from Hood Farm. Best stock in the country. Ohio Improved Chesters from Silver, Cleveland, Ohio. None better.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, TURKEYS, GUINEAS and Oxford Down Sheep; all choice stock. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

HILLSIDE FARMS, Greenville, Me.

...THE PINES...
PARKER & SCRIPTURE.

Breeders of . . .

30 Varieties, Standard,
Up-to-Date Poultry.

Send for circular. We will please you.

Union Street, - Box 755, - Bangor, Me.

Back Numbers

of The Poultryman and Pomologist

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Make your file complete
before our supply is exhausted.

Only 50 Cents a Year.

Twice a Month.

Every issue filled with valuable practical matter. The best poultry journal going for the money. Try it a year and be convinced.

Printing for Poultrymen a specialty.

PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN,

Whitney Point, N. Y.

HOW TO GET EGGS.

Buy one of Mutty's Pedigree Egg Strain White Plymouth Rock Cockerels to head your pen. Hen No. 31, has a record of 218 eggs in one year.

First prize at Bangor, 1st at Bar Harbor, 1901. The kind that win.

V. H. MUTTY, So. Brewer, Maine.

AT MALDEN, MASS.,

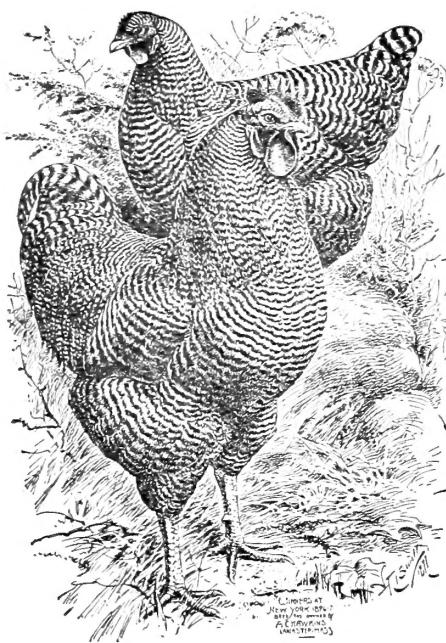
DEC. 3-6, 1901,

WE WON,

On S. C. R. I. Reds 1st, 2d, 3d Cockerel; 2d Pen; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Hen. On R. C. R. I. Reds 5th Cockerel; 1st Hen. On W. P. Rocks 1st, 2d Cockerel; 1st Pullet. On B. P. Rocks 4th Cockerel, 2d Hen.

We entered 15 birds and won 15 regular prizes as shown above. We have 100 choice breeding Cockerels for sale at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$10. Write us your wants and let us quote you prices.

DRISKO FARM,
ADDISON, MAINE.



Winners at New York, from life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS

1 Sitting, \$5.	3 Sittings, \$10.
2 Sittings, \$8.	5 Sittings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.	

Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for 1900 are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety. Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the **BEST**, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, LockBox 12, Lancaster, Mass.

DINGLEY, OF MAINE

White Plymouth Rocks
Wyandottes . . .

PARKE G. DINGLEY,

Lewiston Journal Building,
Lewiston, Maine.

Perkins' Buff Leghorns.

Were FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at the Haverhill and Beverly shows. First Cockerel, 94 1-2; First Hen, 94 1-2; Second Hen, 93 1-2. Golden Boy, 94 1-2; by Flanders, heads our pen for 1901. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

PROLIFIC LAYERS.

E. T. PERKINS, Sunnyside Poultry Yards,
SACO, MAINE.

R. I. REDS. BELGIAN HARES.

BELGIAN HARES. R. I. REDS.

Rhode Island Reds, Single and Rose Comb, won 19 prizes at Boston, 1901. Houdans, Light Brahmans, Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Bantams, and Belgian Hares. Prize winning stock. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular.

Daniel P. Shove, Box 666 Fall River, Mass.

...MERRILL'S...

DIRIGO STRAIN 
White Wonders,
White and Buff Wyandottes.

Breeders from my 1901 matings for sale cheap, in order to make room for my young stock.

A. L. MERRILL,
490 Court Street, Auburn, Me.

FERTILE EGGS.

Place your orders early for our eggs of the **Brown Egg Strains** of the **Barred Plymouth Rocks** and **White Wyandottes**. All large, vigorous birds. **UTILITY STOCK**, having bred for brown eggs and utility for six years with the standard always in view.

EGGS, 13 FOR \$1.00
Best Cockerels, \$2.00

LUNT & CURTIS,
BOX 544,
FREEPORT, MAINE.

Hanaford's

WACHUSSETT STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES and R. I. REDS.

Large, Vigorous, Farm Grown Cockerels from this strain of winter layers at low prices. Correspond with me before purchasing elsewhere. These birds were bred from No. 26, having a record of 26 eggs in Nov., 219 eggs in a year. No. 29, 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days, 125 eggs in 5 winter months, 200 eggs in a year, and from other heavy winter layers.

HATCHING EGGS FOR 1902.

\$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30; \$3.50 for 50; \$5.50 for 100.

Incubator Eggs. \$4.00 per 100 until March 15th. \$5.00 per 100, March 15th to May 15th.

FRED A. HANAFORD, Alder Brook Poultry Farm,
Box 25, SOUTH LANCASTER, MASS.

Orders for eggs should be booked now, as I turned away large orders last March. No money need be sent until time of shipment.

White Wyandottes.	UTILITY	R. I. Reds.
Buff Rocks.	AND	Lt. Brahmias.
	FANCY.	

The kind that are IN IT in the show-room, and make the dollars when at home. EGGS from carefully selected matings, \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. White Wyandotte and Buff Rock incubator eggs, \$5.00 per 100. Fine stock of BELGIAN HARES.

W. P. WESTON, Elmside Farm, Hancock, N. H.

Mutty's Pedigreed Egg Strain. White Ply. Rocks Noted for their laying qualities. Hens with
records of over 200 eggs per year. Watch for record of Hen No. 31. Eggs for Hatching.
Member W. P. Rock Club. V. H. MUTTY, South Brewer, Maine.



